

RECORDED.

UNITED WE STAND;



DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1828.

No. 429.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, April 16.	Fayetteville, April 16.	Newbern, March 29.	Petersburg, April 11.	
	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 125	125 160	150 175	125 200
Apple,		35 56	56 40	40 50	35 100
Peach,			45 50	75 80	75 100
Bacon,	lb.	7 10	6 8	6 7	7 8
Beechwood,		25 26	22 23	28	25
Butter,		15 20	15 20	12 18	12 25
Coffee,	bush.	14 15	14 17	18	15 18
Corn,	lb.	46 47	40	35 40	40
Cotton,		8	8 1/2	9	8 9 1/2
Candles, mould,	bush.	15 18	16	15	14 16
Flaxseed, rough,	bbl.	525 650	400 450	650	500 700
Flour,		25 28	35 40	40	—
Feathers,	lb.	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 125
Gin, Holland,-	gall.	40 45	43 45	45 50	35
Country,	ton				11000 12000
Iron,	lb.	9 10	7 7 1/2	7 8	7 8
Lard,	cask	130 175	200 250	—	150 200
Lime,	gall.	30 32	31 33	29 32	35 40
Molasses,					
Nails, Cut, assorted,	kg.		8 1/2 9	—	7 1/2 8
Oats,	bush.		25 30	—	—
Powder, Amer.	kg.		500 800	—	600 650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100 112	125 150	90 100	125 130
West India,		80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
New England,		40 42	40	40 45	42 45
Rice,	cwt.	300 325	350 400	300 325	400 450
Salt,			1000	—	850 1000
Liverpool,	bush.				
Turk's Island,		50 55	75	60	75
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	950 1050	850 1100	900 1000	900 1300
Loaf,	lb.		19 22	18 23	18 25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,			150 175	—	140 150
Hyson,			120	—	—
Young Hyson,					100 125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400 425	250 275	—	250 300
Tallow,	lb.	10	8	10	—
Wheat,	bush.		70 75	—	80 85
Whiskey,	gall.	32 35	25 30	30 33	35
Wine, Madeira,			250 400	300 375	250 500
Teneriffe,			125 150	125 160	—
Sherry,			160 225	200 250	—
Port,			200 380	—	—
Malaga,			75 125	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Benjamin Rhodes, of the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, and an inhabitant of the village of Chapel Hill, has absconded with my wife Susan Price, without any cause or provocation whatever, this is therefore to caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and further that I shall enforce the law against the said Rhodes.

Washington Price.

27-3w

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. A. J. Bingham, a few weeks since, a young negro woman named CATY. She is doubtless harbored by some villain in the neighborhood who is waiting for the reward of delivery. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of CATY alone, or twenty-five dollars for CATY and her harborer.

W. J. Bingham.

April 8. 25-3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING.

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Suits, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS, trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY for sale at his usual low prices. Additional supplies short expected.

April 1. 24-3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIA.

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIA is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. This sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, wagon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom.

February 5. 16-

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough rough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

A my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stampy humpey.

John Wilson.

27-3w

NOTICE.

OST OR MISLAID a note of hand, drawn by John Faddis in favour of Fancett & McCollum for fifty seven dollars and seventy-five cents, or thereabouts, dated the 31st of January last, and assigned to John Wilson. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said John Faddis from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

John Wilson.

April 22. 27-3w

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough,
N. C. April 1st, 1828.

A	Walker Anderson Wm. Anderson Benj. H. Alston Thos. Armstrong Nicholas Atkins James Allison Miss Polly Anderson Archibald A. Austin	I	Philip & Mary Isley William Iscore Samuel S. Jackson Edmund Jones Stephen Justice
B	Aaron W. Lyon Robert Love Cincinnatus D. Lindsey Wm. Lipscomb Nicholas Long 2 Mrs. Mary Laws Caleb Lindsey Joseph W. Latte	M	Richard Mason 2 James H. Morrow John M. Moody Joseph Marshall 2 W. Mc'Auley
C	Samuel Child 4 Duncan Cameron John Cheek James Crabtree 3 Thomas Clancy 2 James Child 3 John Cooley Isaac Craig John Carigan James A. Craig	N	Miss Martha Debruler Wm. A. F. Davidson 3 Robert Nale Edward Davis Elijah Dollar Mr. Douglas Robert Davis Wm. L. and Ann Durham Thomas Dodson John H. Davis John Dickerson
D	Robert Eaton Henry B. Elliott	R	Robert Hale Willard Palmer Martin Pickett Temperance Primrose
E	Dr. Thos. J. Faddis	S	Stephen S. Sarsley John Scott 2 Miss Eliza G. Sloan Robert Strange John Stockard J. P. Sneed 2
F	Dr. Thomas F. Farny Alice Flintam George Ferrill Sterling W. Fowler Franklin Library Soc. Henry M. Fitts Mrs. Mary Flintoff	T	Wm. Smith Miss Sarah Scott James Strayhorn 3
G	Dr. Wm. B. Grove Jonathan Grant Robert Grossam	W	Owen Thomas James Turner 2 Josiah Turner William Thompson Mrs. Martha Turner John U. Taylor
H	Mrs. Mary Harris Wm. Harrison Catharine Horton James Hutcheson Archibald Henderson William Holt Thomas Holloway 2 Francis L. Hawks Wm. Huntington George Hatchet Henry Hurdle James Hurdle Miss Ann L. Hooper	X	Thomas Wilson John Watson John Waggoner Miss Eliza G. Womack Johnston Webb P. H. Winston Levi Williams Mrs. Elizabeth Woods John Walker James Webb Mrs. Margaret Weston Mrs. Eleon Withey Kirkland & Webb
I	John Hart Andrew Hughes Neal H. Horton Isaac H. House 2 Phoebe Hazell Thomas Hastings W. H. Hill Mordcael L. Hammond Agatha Haynes Miss Nancy Huntington	Y	James M. Yancey David Yarborough 3
J	James Jackson John Johnson John Jones John Jones 2 John Jones 3 John Jones 4 John Jones 5 John Jones 6 John Jones 7 John Jones 8 John Jones 9 John Jones 10 John Jones 11 John Jones 12 John Jones 13 John Jones 14 John Jones 15 John Jones 16 John Jones 17 John Jones 18 John Jones 19 John Jones 20 John Jones 21 John Jones 22 John Jones 23 John Jones 24 John Jones 25 John Jones 26 John Jones 27 John Jones 28 John Jones 29 John Jones 30 John Jones 31 John Jones 32 John Jones 33 John Jones 34 John Jones 35 John Jones 36 John Jones 37 John Jones 38 John Jones 39 John Jones 40 John Jones 41 John Jones 42 John Jones 43 John Jones 44 John Jones 45 John Jones 46 John Jones 47 John Jones 48 John Jones 49 John Jones 50 John Jones 51 John Jones 52 John Jones 53 John Jones 54 John Jones 55 John Jones 56 John Jones 57 John Jones 58 John Jones 59 John Jones 60 John Jones 61 John Jones 62 John Jones 63 John Jones 64 John Jones 65 John Jones 66 John Jones 67 John Jones 68 John Jones 69 John Jones 70 John Jones 71 John Jones 72 John Jones 73 John Jones 74 John Jones 75 John Jones 76 John Jones 77 John Jones 78 John Jones 79 John Jones 80 John Jones 81 John Jones 82 John Jones 83 John Jones 84 John Jones 85 John Jones 86 John Jones 87 John Jones 88 John Jones 89 John Jones 90 John Jones 91 John Jones 92 John Jones 93 John Jones 94 John Jones 95 John Jones 96 John Jones 97 John Jones 98 John Jones 99 John Jones 100 John Jones 101 John Jones 102 John Jones 103 John Jones 104 John Jones 105 John Jones 106 John Jones 107 John Jones 108 John Jones 109 John Jones 110 John Jones 111 John Jones 112 John Jones 113 John Jones 114 John Jones 115 John Jones 116 John Jones 117 John Jones 118 John Jones 119 John Jones 120 John Jones 121 John Jones 122 John Jones 123 John Jones 124 John Jones 125 John Jones 126 John Jones 127 John Jones 128 		

GEN. JACKSON AND THE TARIFF.

The following is General Jackson's reply to a letter addressed to him by the Governor of Indiana, in pursuance to a resolution of the senate of that state, inviting him to express his views on the subjects of the Tariff and Internal Improvements:

Hermitage, Feb. 26, 1828.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics. The respect which I entertain for the executive and senate of your state, excludes from my mind, the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced, by this sentiment, to depart in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions from the people on any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks, I pray you, sir, respectfully, to state to the senate of Indiana, that my opinions, at present, are precisely what they were in 1823 and 24, when they were communicated by letter, to Doctor Coleman, of North-Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvement. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on its subject, were as strongly marked as they are now, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herewith; and I beg the favor of your excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconstruction, or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinions on the subjects to which you refer; particularly in those states which you have designated, as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasion of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation, within ourselves, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of "American," and of every prudent administration of our government.

I trust, sir, that those general views taken in connection with the letter enclosed, and the vote referred to, will be received as a sufficient answer to the inquiries suggested by the resolutions of the senate. I will further observe to your excellency, that my views of constitutional power, and American policy, were imbibed, in no small degree, in the times, and from the sages of the revolution, and that my experience has not disposed me to forget their lessons; and in conclusion, I will repeat, that my opinions remain as they existed in 1823 and 24, uninfluenced by the hope of personal aggrandizement; and that I am sure they will never deprive me of the proud satisfaction of having always been a sincere and consistent republican.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most ob't servt.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following is the letter to Dr. Coleman alluded to above.

Washington City, April 26th, 1824.

SIR: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor, when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first time in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion, on the tariff. I answer, that I am in favour of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff itself before us embraces the design of testing, protecting and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war. I will advocate and defend it. The experience of the last war ought to teach

us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not, and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufacturers and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have, within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labour employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby, creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanised; and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion, generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you that I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself if I could believe myself capable of deserving the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. COLEMAN,
Warrenton, N. C.

We mentioned, in a former number, that Mr. Adams had come to the determination of paying off FIVE MILLIONS of the public debt on the 1st of July. When this amount shall have been discharged, it will make

THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS that he has liquidated during his administration. A better proof of the wisdom of his measures, of his patriotic devotion to the good of the country, could not be desired. We will ask, would it not be unjust to turn so good a servant out of office before the regular time? Most assuredly it would. We are now happily experiencing the salutary effects from Mr. Adams' administration; we have tried him, and approve of his conduct and discretion, and prudence should teach us, not to give up a certainty for an uncertainty—not to let go the substance for the shadow.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, held the presidency for a term of eight years, though each,

with the exception of the last named, were opposed with virulence; the people saw that the opposition raised against them was the work of designing men, and they indignantly refused to lend themselves to the promotion of their objects—and such, we have no doubt, will be the patriotic determination in the case of Mr. Adams

Marylander.

MURDER!

On Saturday the 15th inst. a murder of more than ordinary atrocity, was committed on the body of Thomas Holland, of Onslow county, by his brother, Jas. Holland. The deceased lived in the family of his brother—and on the morning of the murder, left the house in consequence of a quarrel between them. He was pursued by James, who, on overtaking him, discharged a gun loaded with 16 swan shot into his side. He then gave him several blows on the head with the gun and left him. On returning home, he very deliberately resumed the occupations of his farm, and gave instructions to his negroes to perform some work at a place near the mangled body of his brother. He accompanied them, and hearing the expiring groans of his victim, approached him a second time, and with an axe, gave him several blows on the head, and finished the hellish deed by beating him with his gun. The murderer effected his escape and has not yet been apprehended.

Sentinel.

STOP THE MURDERER.—The execrable we have offered a reward of \$200 to any person who will apprehend and convey to the jail of Chesterfield county, a certain Dalrymple Muir, who is suspected of having murdered his wife, Isabella Muir, on the 11th inst. He has made his escape—he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, red complexion, sandy hair and red whiskers—he is a native of Scotland, and a collier by profession. It is supposed that he is making his way to the Lehigh coal mines in Pennsylvania.

Pet. Intel.

AN INCENDIARY.—The governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, by advice of council, offering a reward of \$500 to any person who will discover and apprehend the incendiary, who set fire to the Clerk's Office of King and Queen county. All the papers, nearly the whole of the records, the law furnished for the use of the court, and the seal of the office, were destroyed by fire.

NEW MINERAL SPRING.—A Mr. McCullik of Albany, New York, after having penetrated the earth to the depth of six hundred and seventeen feet, has procured an abundant supply of mineral water similar to that of Balsam. Citizens and visiting strangers have drunk of it and derived benefit from its medical qualities.

From the Wayne Sentinel.

The Canal is now open from one extremity to the other, and begins to display the gratifying appearance of increasing business. The dullness and monotony which has for several months reigned among us, will now be exchanged for the merry note of the bugle, and the bustle of mercantile employments.—The season opens upon us with flattering prospects.—Every class and profession of men, merchants and mechanics, among us, have cause for thankfulness in the prospects which attend our career as a village.—The great benefits which the canal is conferring upon our state, in elevating it to a rank of importance, and adding to the wealth and happiness of our citizens, are a subject of mutual congratulation.

The rage for canals and rail roads, is one of the peculiar characteristics of the age in which we live. Upon a proper encouragement of these methods of easy and rapid communication, will, in a large measure, depend the future glory, peace and security of our republic. The Erie and Ohio canals, forming one entire water communication from New York to New Orleans—flowing through rich and fertile states—will present a magnificent spectacle.—Upon their placid bosoms, the luxuries and various products of distant countries, will be borne. Foreigners will visit our country, from pure curiosity, to view these mighty works of internal navigation, in the full tide of prosperous operation.

But one of the greatest benefits which internal navigation will confer in all time to come, may justly be said to consist in the security and defence it will afford the states from foreign invasion. It will be effectual in uniting and cementing distant parts of our country, by the strong ties which are formed by mutual interest and friendly intercourse. A foreign foe can never conquer us. But we may conquer ourselves. If ever the enemies of republican institutions, shall have cause to rejoice over the dismemberment of our government, it will be through our own folly, conflicting interests, and sectional prejudices.

With every advancing year, we are providing against such a state of things, by facilitating mutual intercourse between the citizens of the several states and encouraging friendly acts of courtesy and attention. With such pledges of the perpetuity of our free and happy form of government, we may laugh at the declarations of authentic prophets, who warn us of a like fate which has befallen the republics of Rome and Athens, or the more modern ones of Venice and Genoa.

M. Hyde de Neuville, formerly French Ambassador in this country, has been appointed Minister of the Marine.

New York American.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

The Packet brig Medina, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, from Cartagena, bringing advices to the 27th March. Mr. Watts, U. S. Charge d'Affairs to Colombia, with his family, have arrived in this packet.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are favored with Cartagena papers, and the following verbal intelligence.

On the 4th of March, Gen. Padilla secretly armed about 2000 citizens of Cartagena, for purposes unknown to the principal inhabitants, which excited the most lively feeling of apprehension.

During the night, about 500 troops, stationed in the city, left it, with their officers, for Turbaco, about 10 miles distant from Cartagena, where Gen. Montillo, an officer of great distinction and influence, resided. On the 5th, information was received that General Montillo held a secret order of President Bolivar's, to take command of that Department whenever it should be necessary for promoting the public good.

Gen. Padilla refused to receive him as the commanding officer, and made every exertion to put the city in a state of defence, by arming all the inhabitants. Most of the American and English ladies embarked on board the American and English packets, and the foreigners obtained arms, and placed their houses in the best state of defence, fearing a general blunder.—Four gun boats with troops were despatched by Gen. Padilla, to take possession of the fortress at Boca Chica, which commands the harbor of Cartagena.

The officer in charge of this fortress, was fortunately the friend of Montillo, and refused its surrender; and Padilla finding Gen. Montillo in command of the harbor, and an army at the gates of the city, viewed his situation so extremely critical, as to induce him to leave Cartagena during the night in a small gov't. sloop. On Sunday morning, five of Padilla's soldiers were shot by Montillo's. During the evening, General Montillo arrived, and took possession of the city. It was extremely fortunate that Col. Watts, U. S. Charge d'Affairs was at Cartagena during the revolution, as they considered themselves perfectly safe who became his companions, and his exertions were not wanting for the good of all. The situation of Colombia is extremely gloomy.

Discord and revolt appear conspicuous in every department, and the influence of Bolivar, in whom the country confides, alone stays the arm of civil war.

The last information from Ocaña, where the new congress was to assemble, is that it was feared there would not sufficient members appear to form a quorum.

Commerce is nearly annihilated, and all confidence destroyed. Goods can only be sold at long credit, and the heavy duties that have lately taken effect, together with a loss of 14 per cent. on the money, are ruinous to the shipper in the present state of the markets.

In a proclamation of President Bolivar, to the Bogotians, dated March 3d, he announces that the Grand Convention was about to assemble at Ocaña, and his hopes that their deliberations would tend to consolidate the liberty and happiness of the country—that he was about to quit the capital for some months, his presence there not being necessary as in some of the Departments which have experienced the lamentable effects of divisions, which the Bogotians by their devotion to the laws, have known how to avoid. Whenever his return shall be required, he shall be ready to obey the call, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, April 19.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Woodcock, calling on the speaker for the names of those persons who were admitted on the floor as stenographers, on the 15th instant, and for information if the same persons are still admitted. The ayes and noes being called, on a motion of Mr. Lumpkin to lay the resolution on the table, it was ordered—ayes 94, noes 60. Mr. Taliaferro then called up a resolution he laid on the table some days since, providing for a change in the rules, so far as to make it necessary for a committee to sanction the printing of any documents on private memorials. The resolution was referred to the committee on the rules. The house, after spending a short time on the bill for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, which was committed to a committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, severally spoke against the bill. Mr. Tucker, of S. C., then called the previous question. Mr. Fort moved to adjourn, and the ayes and noes being called, the motion was rejected—ayes 73, noes 119.—The house then refused to sustain the call for the previous question, there appearing—ayes 86, noes 104. A motion to adjourn was then successfully made, the vote being, as taken by ayes and noes—ayes 113, noes 79.

Monday, April 21.

In the Senate, the graduation bill was taken up and discussed for several hours; some time was spent in executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing a statement of our foreign commerce for the last year, of which 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. The house then resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Thomas, of Georgia, spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Burges, who spoke at great length. Mr. Martin then rose to speak in reply; but, after taking the floor, he yielded it to Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, who wished to make some observations in answer to Mr. Burges. After speaking for about half an hour, Mr. Daniel yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn.

Tuesday, April 22.

In the Senate, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road beyond Zanesville was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were acted on. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the states in which they lie, was taken up; and the discussion being closed, the question on ordering the bill to a third reading was taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 21, noes 25.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the tariff was resumed, when Mr. M-Daniel concluded the remarks he had commenced the preceding day. He was succeeded by Mr. Martin, who spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Burges. When he sat down, nearly a dozen members rose; but Mr. S. Wright having caught the speaker's eye, moved the previous question, and the call being seconded by 108 members, the question was taken by ayes and noes; when, by a vote of 122 to 63, it was determined that the main question be now put. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a call of the house then took place, 201 members were found to be present. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill—ayes 105, noes 94. So the bill was passed. A short discussion then took place on the title of the bill, which was cut short by a successful call for the previous question, when the title was agreed to.

Wednesday, April 23.

In the Senate, the bill for remitting the duty on iron imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail Road Company, was discussed, and laid on the table, to be taken up to-morrow. The tariff bill was received from the house and read the first time.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a joint committee to fix the day of adjournment, was taken up, and considered. Mr. Taylor moved an amendment, to incorporate into the duties of said committee, that of reporting the business which is to be acted on. This amendment was adopted. A proposition was made by Mr. Hamilton to fix on the day, making it the 19th of May,

but this did not prevail. The resolution, as amended by Mr. Taylor, was then adopted. The house subsequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, upon the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, which has been laid on the shelf for some months. The bill was passed through committee, reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The house sat from 11 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Thursday, April 24.

In the Senate the joint resolution from the house, respecting the adjournment of congress, was laid on the table to be taken up on Monday. The tariff bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on manufactures. The bill remitting the duties on iron and machinery imported for the use of the Baltimore Raid-Road Company, was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. L. Williams called for the consideration of the resolution offered some days since in relation to the rank of Major General. After some discussion it was adopted with a modification proposed by Mr. Sterigere, coupling with the instructions to the committee on the subject of rank, an instruction as to the revision of the organization of the army. The house then took up the amendments made by the senate in the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement. All the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of that which restricts the appropriation for surveys to such only as have been commenced; and of the change in the title of the bill, in both of which the house refused to concur. The supplementary bill making appropriations for the military service, being a provision for arming the fortifications, was acted on in committee and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The house then passed through committee a bill to reduce the duty on the importation of Greek and Latin books printed before 1775, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, April 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Ky., submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee on the part of the senate to join a committee of the other house to fix on a day for the adjournment of congress. The bill making provision for certain surviving revolutionary officers was taken up, the substitute offered for the bill by Mr. Woodbury still pending, a long discussion took place, and several amendments to the substitute agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the consideration of public bills. The committee on the recent outrage obtained leave to sit during the session of the house. Mr. Chilton offered a resolution to meet at an earlier hour, which the house refused to consider.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives:

For—Messrs. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, Armstrong, Baldwin, Barber, of Connecticut, Barlow, Barnard, Beecher, Baldwin, Blake, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Buck, Burner, Burges, Chase, Clinton, Clark, of New York, Clark, of Ky., Condict, Coulter, Creighton, Crownshield, Daniel, Davenport, of Ohio, DeGraff, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earl, Findlay, Forward, Fry, Gainsby, Garrow, Green, Harvey, Hunt, Hobbs, Hoffman, Hunt, Jennings, Jones, Keesee, King, Lawrence, LeCompte, LeFler, Letcher, Little, Lyon, Maggs, Mallary, Markell, Martindale, Marvin, Maxwell, McHatton, McLean, McLean, Merwin, Metcalfe, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, of Penn, Moore, of Ky., Orr, Phelps, Piereson, Ramsey, Russell, Sergeant, Sloane, Smith, of Ind., Stanberry, Stevenson, of Pa., Sterigere, Stewart, Storts, Stover, Strong, Swann, Swift, Sutherland, Taylor, Thompson, of N. J., Tracy, Tucker, of N. J., Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Vance, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Wilson, of Pa., John J. Wolf, Silas Wood, Woods, of Ohio, Woodcock, Long, Lumpkin, Marable, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntyre, McKee, Mercer, Mitchell, of Tennessee, O'Brien, Owen, Pearce, Plant, Polk, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Rivers, Roane, Sawyer, Shepperd, Smyth, of Va., Sprague, Taliaferro, Thompson, of Geo., Trevant, Tucker, of South Carolina, Turner, Varnum, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Weems, Wilde, Williams, Wingate, 91.

Nay—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, of Mass., Allen of Va., Alston, Anderson, of Maine, Archer, Bailey, P. P. Barbour, Barker, Barringer, Bartlett, Bates of Mass., Bates of Missouri, Bell, Blair, Brent, Bryan, Butman, Cambreleng, Carter, Carter, Chalbourn, Conner, Crockett, Culper, Davenport of Va., Davis of Mass., Davis, of S. C., Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Everett, Floyd of Geo. Fort, Gale, Gilmer, Gorham, Glynn, Hale, Hallock, Hall, Hamilton, Haynes, Hodges, Holmes, Ingoldsby, Isacks, Johnson, Kerr, Lee, Livingston, Locke, Long, Lumpkin, Marable, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntyre, McKee, Mercer, Mitchell, of Tennessee, Moore of Alabama, Newton, Nuckolls, Oakley, O'Brien, Owen, Pearce, Plant, Polk, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Rivers, Roane, Sawyer, Shepperd, Smyth, of Va., Sprague, Taliaferro, Thompson, of Geo., Trevant, Tucker, of South Carolina, Turner, Varnum, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Weems, Wilde, Williams, Wingate, 91.

The marchioness of Loule, youngest daughter of the late king of Portugal, has arrived in England with her husband; having fled from Lisbon to avoid her brother Don Miguel, who was displeased with her marriage.

A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes, apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mite particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have ocular proof that, while we are licking up the vinegar from our salad, we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake, in the fullness of newly acquired knowledge, the crackling of one of its seeds for the crunching of a snapper turtle's shell. *U. S. Gaz.*

From the Dutchess (N. Y.) True American.

Extraordinary Calamity.—The family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in the interior of this county, consisting of eight persons, all arose one day last week in a state of mental derangement, and from the last accounts, so still continue. The case is worthy of the most scrutinizing investigation of the medical faculty.

England and America.—A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American governments, makes the following statement:—

.. The annual expenditure of the United States amounts to only about 2,313,883*l.* sterling—that is to say, about one twenty-fourth part of ours, which is 55,000,000*l.* The details, of course, bear a similar proportion. Thus, whilst our army costs eight millions and a quarter, the United States army costs but 468,000*l.* Our navy costs six millions and a half; that of the United States only 726,000*l.* Our ordnance one million and three quarters; the American ordnance but 262,000*l.* Our civil lists—namely, king, royal family, nobility, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil lists of America, 274,000*l.* Our king one million; the president of the United States 6000*l.*

Thomas Sergeant, esq., who has been appointed postmaster for the city of Philadelphia, is a lawyer distinguished for talents, learning and industry, and a gentleman of great respectability in private life. He is known to the country by his work on *Constitutional Law*, of which we published a special notice soon after its appearance. He filled the office of secretary of this commonwealth under governor Findlay, and has declined a judgeship, against the wishes of the bar, by whom his abilities and application to business are highly esteemed. *Nat. Gazette.*

In Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th an opinion is there expressed, that “if the war should not be speedily stopped, it will doubtless lead to the general convulsion of Europe, and may kindle a flame, burning at first in a remote corner, but spreading by the quick contagion of excited passions through every part of the civilized globe.”

Tooth Ache.—A remedy for this most painful affection which has succeeded in ninety-five of a hundred cases, is *alum* reduced to an impalpable powder 2 drachms, *nitros spirit of ether* 7 drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 7.

Our readers will recollect that in January last resolutions were passed in the senate of Indiana, requesting the governor of that state to address a letter to Gen. Jackson, respectfully inviting him to state explicitly whether he favours that construction of the constitution which authorizes congress to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvements, and whether he is in favor of a system of protective duties for the benefit of American Manufactures, and whether, if elected president of the United States, he will, in his public capacity, recommend, foster and support the American system. In a preceding page will be found the answer of General Jackson to the inquiries of the governor of Indiana, made in compliance with those resolutions. We have also copied from our file of 1824, the letter to Dr. Coleman, to which the general has referred. Our readers have therefore before them the whole of his views on these subjects, as far as he has thought proper to reveal them. Whether he is sufficiently explicit to satisfy the senate of Indiana, we cannot pretend to say; but enough appears to show, that in these two particulars at least, his policy

would not differ materially from that of the present administration; and therefore, that those who oppose the administration of Mr. Adams because of the desire which it has manifested to protect American Manufactures and to promote Internal Improvements, cannot consistently urge them in their efforts to elevate General Jackson to the presidency.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, late of this state, and for a short time an inhabitant of this town, has been elected assistant minister of Trinity Church at New Haven, Connecticut.

The steamboat Yazoo, on the night of the 2nd ultimo, came in contact with the steamboat Pike, about eighty miles above Louisville, and immediately went down.

A bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes under five dollars, after the first of January next, has passed both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Commodore Porter is said to have issued orders prohibiting foreign vessels of war from entering the harbor of Vera Cruz, without express permission from himself.

Wm. Fields was executed at Macon, Georgia, for the murder of James F. Abbott, pursuant to sentence—in less than ten days after the crime was perpetrated.

We regret to state, that our University is about to be deprived of the invaluable services of professor Andrews. He has resigned the chair of Ancient Languages in this Institution, and has accepted of a professorship in the New Haven Gymnasium, established by Messrs. S. & H. Dwight. *Ral. Reg.*

Col. Thomas Henderson, former editor of the Raleigh Star, but for a few years past a resident of West Tennessee, has been publicly requested, through the columns of the Jackson Gazette, to permit his name to be run for elector of president and vice president of the United States. We have not seen whether he has consented to run or not.

Western Carolian.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. HEARTT.—The citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity were favored during the last week with several sermons from the Rev. HENRY J. EVANS, of the Virginia Methodist Conference; a young man of very fine natural and acquired abilities, and who promises fair to be highly useful and ornamental member of the church. While the friends of christianity are lamenting that so many young men who might be the hope of the church, who are highly endowed by their all-wise Creator with talents calculated to be useful to themselves and to society, devoting their lives to the service of the enemy of their souls, and instead of encouraging the spread of the gospel of truth, are its mockers and scoffers; it is gratifying to see emerging from among them a young man of promising talents employing himself in a field where his labours can be so abundantly useful and are so universally required; it should encourage us in entertaining the fond hope that the cause of Zion will continue to prosper, and ignorance and superstition fly from before the truths of revelation exhibited in the preaching of the glorious gospel of the Redeemer. Mr. Evans is a young man of exemplary piety, of deep thought, truly eloquent and zealous. His forcible warnings to his young brethren to flee from the impending ruin that threatens them in their present state of sinfulness and rebellion, and to join him in the service of their Creator and their Redeemer, that they might escape that death that never dies, appeared to sink deep into their hearts and we humbly trust will have a most lasting effect. I am happy to learn that he has promised to visit this place again in a few weeks, and the lovers of pulpit eloquence may justly anticipate a rich treat from the discourses of this young minister of the Lord.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

MR. HEARTT:—I wish through the medium of your paper, to lay before the public, and christians in particular (I do not mean professors,) that they would refrain themselves from the entire use of ardent spirits; and that they would show, by example and precept, that they are the lovers of God and religion, and the souls of their fellow creatures at large. And first I would ask, is it not the duty of every friend of man—of every lover of his country, and every christian, to labour in this important work? Is it not the duty of all to practice some self-denial, if needful, to root out, or destroy from society, so destructive an evil? Intemperance certainly produces a great waste of property, health, comfort, and life. If we verily believe this, how can we answer it to our consciences or to our Maker, if we do not aid the cause of temperance; much more if we seek to stop its progress. Let the article of distilled spirits cease to be used, and a long and dreadful list of evils will disappear from among men. Suppose it cost a struggle, let us make the attempt, and no doubt we

will gain the victory.—Suppose it removes a luxury—is it not for our own good, and the good of our children and friends, and the happiness of man? are not these sufficient to make amends for such a trifling loss?

But disgrace, and the loss of happiness, usefulness, and reputation, and many other blessings, are lost by the using of ardent spirits; let us therefore, touch it, for there is no need of it.

If you are a labouring man, your body will be stronger; if you are a man of sound judgment, your judgment will be clearer; if you are a christian, your devotion will be purer and more heavenly; if you are an impenitent sinner, you will be more likely to obtain mercy;

if you are a minister of the gospel, you will preach better; if a hearer, you will hear better; if a lawyer, you will study deeper, and with a greater concern, and plead more eloquently and successfully; if you are a physician, you will be more blessed in your practice and healthy and strong under your fatigues and journeys; if you are a merchant, you will not be so apt to be cheated, or to fail; and if you are the editor of a newspaper, you will be the better prepared for your editorial business.

Now sir, I have gone through with the subject that lay with weight on my mind; if it does no good, I hope it will do no harm. I hope some better pen, or a more qualified mind, may feel impressed to take up the subject, and write more full, and more to the purpose.

One of the inhabitants of Stony Creek.

Orange county, April 1, 1828.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

At a meeting of the Orange Peace Society, held the 28th of March 1828, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved. That this Society deeply disapprove and regret, as well as deplore and lament, the party animosity and sectional warmth hitherto as well as at present, exhibited in electioneering contests for office in this state and the United States.

2. Resolved. That any candidate for office, who shall exhibit any warmth, or be found to take any part in, or encourage sectional feelings and party spirit; or voluntarily treating with intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of securing his election, shall be considered by this Society as unfit for public trust.

3. Resolved. That any person or persons who shall be found to scoff at or laugh to scorn those who honestly differ in opinion with them in respect to elections, (in which case the constitution declares that all votes shall be free, and justice itself would further indicate that they should be without reproach,) shall be considered by this Society as acting entirely inconsistent with the peaceful interests of this republic; and also with all manly and graceful demeanor.

4. Resolved. That the above resolutions be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, with a request that all editors who do not disapprove them, publish the same.

JOSHUA LINDLEY, Secretary.

DIED

On Monday evening last, at the residence of Fielding Leathers, esq., of this county, after a long and severe attack of complicated diseases, the Rev. Samuel Garrard, for upwards of thirty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for articles purchased at the sale of Enoch Thompson, on the 8th day of Sept. 1826, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as a delay until after next county court will make it necessary to put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Pickett, agent for Enoch Thompson.

May 6.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, who lives in the north west corner of Granville county, on the 12th inst.  Grey Horse,

shot before, branded with the letter “T” on the left hip; and had on a bell and yoke. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

John Sandford.



From the New-York American.

THE IMPATIENT LASSIE.

Deuce tek the clock! click-clackin' sae
Still in a body's ear;
It tells and tells the time is past,
When Jwohnie s'd been here:
Deuce tek the wheel! 'twill nit rin soon—
Nae mair to get I'll spin,
But count each minute wi' a seagh,
Till Jwohnie he steals in.
How neyce the spunk' fire it burns,
For tweo to sit beside!
For there's the seat where Jwohnie sits,
And I forget to cheyd'e!
My fadder tu, how sweet he snwors—
My mudder's fast asleep—
He promised oft, but oh! I fear
His word he wunnot keep!
What can it be keeps him frae me?
The ways are nit sae lang,
And the sleet and snaw are naught at aw,
If you were faein' to gang!
Someither lass, wi' bonnir feace,
Has catch'd his wicked ee,
And I'll be pointed at the kurk—
Nay, suiner let me dee!
O durst we lasses nobbet* gang,
And sweetheath them we like,
I'd rin to thee, my Jwohnie lad,
Nor stop at bog or dyke;
But custom's see a silly thing!
For men man' haes their way,
And mony a bonnie lassie sit,
And wish free day to day.
But, whilst! I hear my Jwohnie's fit—
Aye! that's his verrr elog!
He steekst the faul yeat; softly tu—
O hang that eweley dog!
Now, beg for seeghs and sugar words,
Wi' kisses nit a few—
O but this warl's a paradise,
When lovers they pruve true!
• Only. ♫ Fastens. ♫ Fold-gate. ♫ Watch.

From the York Recorder.

MAJOR GENERAL BROWN.

JACOB BROWN was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1775, and was descended from a respectable family, belonging to the Society of Friends, which had emigrated to this country from England with William Penn. Of his early life little is known, but that with limited means and opportunities, he pursued learning with great perseverance and that his efforts at mental improvement were eminently successful. At the age of eighteen he had the charge of a school at Cresswicks, in New-Jersey, and continued thus employed for several years.—When arrived at full age he visited the western country, and resided a short time near Cincinnati, but was induced to return and take charge of the Friend's Public School in the city of New-York. While residing in that city he purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, then a wilderness, and in 1799 he removed thither to form a permanent settlement. He was soon elected a Representative in the Legislature, and became an active and useful member, to whose influence and exertions the rapid settlement and early prosperity of the western districts of New-York are in a great degree to be attributed. In the year 1809, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of militia. This led him to apply his powerful mind to the study of the art of war; and having, on several occasions, manifested more than ordinary military tact and talent, he was in 1811, raised to the rank of Brigadier General.

Gen. Brown's brigade composed part of the first detachment of New-York militia, which was called into service after the commencement of hostilities with the British, in 1812. His command, embracing a line of frontier more than 300 miles in extent, imposed on him arduous and embarrassing duties. The security of Sackett's Harbor engaged his first attention; having fortified that place in the best manner his defective means permitted, he took measures for the defence of the country bordering on the St. Lawrence. With this object in view, he, with incredible exertion against the inclemency of the season effected the transportation of four hundred men to Ogdensburg, from which position he so severely annoyed the enemy that a body of eight hundred men, conducted by excellent and experienced officers, was detached to capture or destroy him. Such, however, were the judicious arrangements of Gen. Brown, and so deadly was the fire with which he received the assailants, that they were forced to a precipitate retreat, sustaining great loss in boats and men, while of the American party not an individual was wounded. Soon after

this exploit, his term of service expired and he returned to his family at Brownsville, and resumed his agricultural pursuits.

The repeated proofs of patriotism and skill which he had given, were such that he was not long permitted to remain inactive. In the spring of 1813, Sackett's Harbor was threatened with a serious attack, and to Gen. Brown was again entrusted the command and defence of that important post. The troops which he was able hastily to collect, with the exception of four hundred regulars ordered to the station, were raw undisciplined militia; and with such materials was he expected to repel an attack from a force greatly superior in discipline and numbers. The militia fled on the second fire, but were rallied again by their commander, whose encouragement and the example of the regulars produced such good effects that the enemy was compelled to retreat. In no instance, probably in the annals of warfare, is the victory more justly attributable to the personal talents and conduct of the commander. The result was of vast importance to the country, as it saved from destruction our great naval depot on the Lakes.

Having repulsed the foe, General Brown once more returned to private life. Shortly thereafter he was offered the command of a regiment in the regular army, but declined it as being a station inferior to what his previous rank and services entitled him. The government concurred in this opinion, and he received the appointment of Brigadier General in the army of the United States. His new command required active service and attached him to General Wilkinson's army, which invaded Canada in the fall of 1812. He very highly distinguished himself on several occasions, during that finally abortive expedition; and on him the command of the army was devolved by circumstances, on the abandonment of Canada.

His exertions for the comfort and safety of the troops on the retreat to Sackett's Harbor, made him the idol of the army; while his past services, and the expectations which his good conduct had justly raised, procured his promotion to rank as Major General. Associated with him were Scott, Gaines, Miller and other gallant and intrepid spirits. The disasters which had marked the preceding campaign on the lines were universally attributed to the incompetency of those who had directed it. Gen. Brown and his brave associates were fully sensible that on themselves devolved the duty of redeeming the character of the army and thereby raising the hopes of the country. Under this conviction they commenced the campaign of 1814, with a determination not to survive failure and defeat, which they knew must to them come attended with deep disgrace. Their efforts corresponded with the importance of the stake, and that campaign will be forever memorable and glorious in our history.—A vigor and activity unusual before, were infused into the operations of the army; the plans of the commander were conceived with judgment and executed with celerity and skill; and the result speedily demonstrated that the whole machinery of war was directed by a master spirit. The intended course of the General in Chief began to be developed early in July, when by rapid marches he advanced his troops from Sackett's Harbor to Buffalo, and crossed the strait into Upper Canada. The reduction of Fort Erie followed, and was itself but a prelude to the more splendid achievement on the plains of Chippewa, by which was confirmed the confidence of the army in its commanders, while it rekindled the hopes and gratified the pride of the nation. Laurels won by British bravery on the ensanguined fields of Spain from the veterans of France, were stripped from the brows they encircled, by the valor of American troops, and the Conquerors of the Peninsula fled. Next succeeded the battle of Niagara, fought in the gloom of the night amid the thunder of the cartaract. The field was strongly contested, but victory again crowned the American arms. The British troops, though four times rallied, at last fell back in dismay; having lost their artillery and a thousand men, including Major General Ryal and 20 other officers among the prisoners. Gen. Brown was severely wounded in the action, and compelled to retire awhile from service. But the defence of Fort Erie, again called him forth and made fresh demands on his resources and skill. The fortress was menaced by a powerful force collected by General Drummond. A portion of our bravest troops were there in garrison, but not in sufficient numbers to insure the

safety of the post. An assault on the works, was gallantly repelled by General Gaines, who was soon afterwards wounded by the accidental bursting of a shell, whereby he was compelled to retire, and transfer the command to Gen. Brown. The British commander had steadily prosecuted the work of annoyance from the commencement of the siege, and had nearly completed a line of batteries to command the fort. One day more would have rendered the situation of the American garrison perilous in the extreme, and would probably have forced it to surrender. But Gen. Brown had matured his plans and prepared his men. On the 17th of September he made an unexpected sortie, drove the enemy from his position, spiked his cannon, and destroyed his works—thus frustrating in an hour the labour of weeks, and beheading disaster and mortification on the "insolent foe." This sortie constitutes unquestionably one of the most brilliant chivalric achievements on record—it extricated a valuable body of troops from imminent danger, and ended the campaign in that quarter, by dispersing the force of the enemy and infusing a wholesome terror of our arms.

Gen. Brown was again transferred to Sackett's Harbor, where he remained in command until the restoration of peace, which soon followed the glorious campaign in which he had been a principal and distinguished actor. If any military operations and proofs of prowess contributed to bring the contest to a happy close, certainly they were those of General Brown and his associates, on the lines. If warlike exploits and military service confer a claim to high honour and lasting renown, that claim belongs rightly to the Hero of Chippewa; it was his mighty mind—his exhaustless genius—that enabled him to conquer on the fairly fought and severely contested field.—Man to man and gun to gun, his troops came in conflict with the veteran soldiers whom Wellington had led to conquest and glory—as the contest was on the open plain, superior skill alone would ensure a triumph; and the praise of having evinced such skill must be awarded to the victor.

When the conduct of the war on the northern frontier was entrusted to Gen. Brown, repeated abortions and failures had rendered the character of our soldiery a subject for contumely and reproach.

The men had lost all confidence in their officers, were held in disesteem by the nation. Extraordinary exertion was necessary, and talents of the highest order were indispensable, to the re-establishment of the army on an efficient footing, and to enable it to strike those decisive blows which overcome at once foreign enemies and domestic prejudice. Much had to be hazarded by the commander; and seeming rashness and impetuosity had to be substituted for the dictates of a cool, cautious and calculating policy. On the one side the welfare of the army and consequently the safety of the country, on the other the fame and life of the commander were at stake; he calculated the cost and decided on the venture. The pathway to honour was beset with danger, but he hesitated not to encounter the one to secure the other.—A desperate crisis had arisen, it was only by risking all that a brave man holds dear on earth, that it could be met: he was willing to become himself to sacrifice, and complete success crowned his self devotion.

"He sought his foe in reckless mood,
But desperate valor e'er made good,
E'en on its daring, venture rude,
Where prudence might have failed."

His military career, during the time he remained in active service, will claim from the pen of the historian tribute of high praise. In the defence of Sackett's Harbor were displayed the best traits of generalship—promptness of design and vigour of execution. With an inferior force of invalid troops and crude militia hastily collected, he repulsed a veteran body of invaders; defeated, on a sudden call, the long maturing plans of the British general; and saved from capture or destruction numerous valuable stores and munitions of war. The defence of New Orleans, though conducted on an ampler theatre, and occupying at present a larger space in the world's regard, does not furnish evidence of superior skill and soldierhood, or of a more judicious and ready adaptation of means to ends; nor was it of so much immediate consequence to the country; nor did its remoter results influence her destiny more happily.—Neither will this latter, much and deservedly lauded achievement, bear comparison for "fair hard fighting," with the battle of the Falls. That was decided

of no consequence to her or any one else; "I have joined one of the most agreeable misses in this city." Oh! he was an abominable wretch.

The session wore away, and frequent letters came in a light happy style, but no more mention was made of the miss, though his anxious wife searched in vain for an explanation of the horrid mystery. She imagined her faithless husband revelling in all the delight of lawless love, and then she tore her hair and cursed him—then she would sit pale and wretched by her infant's cradle, and talk to it by the witching moonlight, of her father's infamy—and then her brain would wander. This agony—for it was agony, because she was a fond wife—preyed upon her health—jealousy, like a secret poison, crept thro' her veins, and a slight fever gave way to confirmed hectic. A short, dry cough and declining strength seemed to be the first indications of a consumption, and the poor woman struggling with her secret grief, seemed to all her friends, to be given to the destroyer. The doctor looked dubious, and advised that her husband be sent for immediately; she consented, and a servant was equipped for the journey, and waiting for the stage.—She drew out the packet of her dear husband's letters and recurred to this, as she had often done before, with a kind of agonising satisfaction—her sister accidentally looked over her shoulder, and observed, "I wonder how many persons there are in one of those messes?" "What messes?" asked the distressed wife. "Why, that one your husband had joined, I should think it would be very pleasant." The poor woman could not endure the ocean of joy that burst upon her heart. She laughed hysterically—fainted—recovered—cried—laughed again—and seemed in a worse condition than ever—the stage came—the servant entered for his letters—when she seemed to be a little composed, and ordered him to replace his trunks and go about his business; all hands remonstrated, but she was resolute—still she would not have prevailed, had she not explained the misreading of the word *messes* into *misses*, and declared, that all her sickness was occasioned by the anxiety and grief it caused.

She recovered rapidly, but the member of congress will not soon forget, that one carelessly made letter, nearly caused his wife's death.

N. E. Galaxy.

MELANCHOLY.

There is a melancholy, no doubt, by which the intellect is expanded, while the heart is made better; a tempered sadness, a sober earnestness, which by occasionally recalling us to the contemplation of an ideal world, softens and refreshes those feelings which habitual intercourse with society is apt to harden. This is that melancholy which is the true source of poetical inspiration, because while it refines our feelings, and enlarges the sphere of our conceptions, it leaves us active as ever in the exercise of our social duties, and thus preserves that mental equilibrium, that balance of the intellect, the feelings, and the fancy, which is the characteristic of the highest order of genius.—Very different are its effects, when it is carried to excess. Excessive melancholy, like excessive levity, is a selfish feeling.

It renders us solitary, suspicious, querulous; and deadens our sympathy for others, while it increases our sensibility for ourselves. Those social energies which should connect us with our fellow-men grow indolent and dormant; the active duties of life are forgotten in the passive: gradually we lose our relish for the common and natural feelings, the simple mirth and tears that make up the mass of human life, and learn to substitute glaring and distorted portraits, which are the reflection of our morbid peculiarities, for those simpler forms of universal truth and beauty, which all hearts acknowledge at once and admire.

Better to be upright with poverty than depraved with an abundance. He whose virtue exceeds his talents is the good man: He whose talents exceed his virtue is the mean one.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Aborigines belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's on Friday the 23d of May next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 24th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion exercise.

John Thompson, Major.

28-